IN THE SPECIFICATION

The following amendments have been made to the specification:

Please amend the abstract on page 21, lines 4-12, as suggested by the Examiner as follows:

A method of retransmitting multiple error control coded streams formed from one block of information, if errors are detected. A first process from the method includes forming multiple error coded streams from one block of information. Each of the at least two error coded streams may then be transmitted in response to a confirmation message. A second process from the method includes performing independent error detection on at least two received error coded streams. At least one confirmation message may be transmitted in response to the independent error detection performed on at least one of the received error coded streams.

Please amend the specification on page 8, line 26, through page 9, line 6, as follows:

After the output of the MIMO encoder is transmitted using the multiple antenna system, the transmitting equipment waits for a confirmation message [[(40)]] from the receiving equipment regarding the status of the reception. In that regard, the receiving equipment may transmit, for example, an acknowledgement (" ACK") message or a non-acknowledgement ("NACK") message to the transmitting equipment. If the transmitting equipment receives an ACK, the

transmitting equipment forms (70) another p number of error coded bit streams for transmission from another single block of information.

Please amend the specification on page 9, lines 7-13, as follows:

If, however, the transmitting equipment receives an NACK, the HARQ technique is used for the re-transmissions. If Chase protocol is employed, then the same Chase packet is retransmitted [[(50)]]. Consequently, the receiver in combination with the previously received failed transmission(s) decodes each received Chase packet. Similarly IR protocol may also be employed (60). For the purposes of the present disclosure, a Chase function and an IR function each refer to the application of a Chase or IR protocol, respectively.

Please amend the specification on page 10, line 26, through page 11, line 6, as follows:

Thereafter, an error [[correction]] detection step (120) is independently performed on each of the p number of decoded, demodulated and MIMO decoded error coded streams. As will be detailed hereinbelow in association with FIGS. 3 and 4, this independent error detection step may be implemented using a number of distinct architectures. The step of (120) is error detection, which may be realized by various known techniques, such as cyclic redundancy checking. Consequently, at least one confirmation message is generated (130) in response to independently cyclic redundancy checking each of the p decoded, demodulated and MIMO decoded error coded streams.

Please amend the specification on page 11, line 21, through page 12, line 3, as follows:

If, on the other [[hands]] hand, a NACK is sent, the failed error coded streams (for example, failing a cyclic redundancy check) are processed according to the protocol employed, and the receiving equipment waits for the next error coded streams to be transmitted and received. Thusly, if one or more of the failed error coded streams comprises a Chase protocol, then the failed Chase packet(s) is combined with the next received Chase packet(s) (50) corresponding with that failed error coded stream(s), as sent by the transmitting equipment in response to the NACK. Similarly, if one or more of the failed error coded streams comprises an IR protocol, then the failed IR sub-packet (s) is stored and combined with the next received IR sub-packet(s) (60) corresponding with that failed error coded bit stream(s), as sent by the transmitting equipment in response to the NACK.

Please amend the specification on page 11, line 21, through page 12, line 3, as follows:

In response to performing this independent cyclic redundancy checking, a confirmation message is sent (130) for each error coded stream. If one or more error coded streams pass their independent cyclic redundancy checking step, an ACK message is sent (140) by the receiving equipment for that error coded stream(s). In contrast, a NACK message is sent (150) by the receiving equipment for each error coded streams failing its independent cyclic redundancy checking step. For each NACK message sent, the corresponding failed error coded stream

is processed according to the protocol employed, and, thereafter, the receiving equipment waits for the next error coded bit streams to be received. If one or more of the failed error coded bit streams comprises a Chase protocol packet(s), then the failed Chase packet(s) is combined with the next received Chase packet(s) (160) corresponding with that failed error coded stream(s), as sent by the transmitting equipment in response to the NACK. Similarly, if one or more of failed error coded streams comprises an IR protocol, then the failed IR sub-packet(s) is stored and combined with the next received IR sub-packet(s) (170) corresponding with that failed error coded stream(s), as sent by the transmitting equipment in response to the NACK.

With regard to Figures 3 and 4, a conventional interaction between the coding/decoding and MIMO coding/decoding is intended by the Applicants. That is, the presence of feedback connections shown from the channel decoders (CRC decoders and/or Chase/IR combining decoders) to the MIMO decoders provides a typical feedback connection usually employed in this type of architecture, as one of ordinary skill in art would appreciate. Likewise, in the treatment of mixed "confirmations" for multiple error coded streams, a conventional operation is intended. Accordingly, for brevity, the Applicants believe that an explanation of the readily known feedback connections in Figures 3 and 4 and the treatment of mixed "confirmations" for the streams function are considered unnecessary in the Applicants' specification.